

APPENDIX

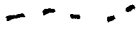
Map Legend



Karta Watershed Area (Proposed, 4/25/75, SEACC)



Existing timber cut 1/



Rio Beaver timber access road 2/



Mining claims (unpatented) 3/

SUP

Special Use Permit 4/



Eagle nest tree 5/

1/ ADF&G records

2/ FS, 2

3/ DNR, 1

4/ FS, 7

5/ FWS maps, Juneau

## 13. Short - Behr.

9/2/73. Lake Survey Summary, Black Bear Lake.

## 14. \_\_\_\_\_.

9/16/73. Lake Survey Summary, Karta (Little Salmon) Lake.

## 15. \_\_\_\_\_.

9/18/73. Stream Survey Summary, Karta River

## 16. Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

1/73. Alaska's Wildlife and Habitat, Anchorage: Van Cleve Printing.

## 17. Dinneford, Bruce, Sport Fish Division.

10/21/74. Memorandum to Richard Reed Habitat Protection Section,  
Re: Karta River Planning.

## 18. Reed, Richard, Habitat Protection Section.

10/2/75. Memorandum to Robert Le Resche, Chief, Habitat Protection  
Section, Re: Marine Sanctuaries.

AWC

## 1. Alaska Wilderness Council.

3/70. Press release.

Baade

## 1. Baade, Dixie.

1/3/76. Letter to James Watson, Ketchikan Area Supervisor.

## 2. Baade, Dixie.

4/75. "Karta River - Roadless Recreation Area."

DNR

## 1. Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

Kardex file, maintained in U.S. Bureau of Mines office, Juneau.

## 2. Division of Lands.

Land Status Atlas.

FS

## 1. Tongass National Forest

1/13/75. Tongass National Forest Land Use Plan, draft EIS.

similar feelings. He discussed timber harvest plans within the Karta Planning Unit: "The proposed sale boundaries for this area includes part of the watershed that flows into Big Salt Lake. This should be the only location logging should be permitted in if any approval is given at all. In my opinion, I would prefer to see the entire sale deferred or classified as a recreation area." (ADF&G,17)

An October, 1975 memorandum from Southeast Regional Habitat Protection Supervisor Richard Reed to Habitat Protection Chief Robert LeResche included Karta Bay on a list of areas that should be considered for protection as Marine Sanctuaries. (ADF&G,18)

Dixie Baade -

Points raised by conservationist Dixie Baade in correspondence with SEACC regarding Karta have included the following recommendations which have not been discussed by groups or agencies listed above:

"Snowmachine use should not be permitted because of wintering Trumpeter swans." (The DLUP allows for snow machine use in the Karta area.)

"Present board walk trails should be replaced by a system more in keeping with natural surroundings."

(Baade,2)

Consideration should be given to the construction of a trail "connecting an old logging road running North from Harris River with Anderson [ sic ] Creek and Salmon Lake. Its route would skirt Black Bear Lake." (TCS,1)

Most of the Karta Watershed Area proposed by SEACC is encompassed by MU L-11 in the Tongass DLUP. The management situation for this unit is described by the DLUP in terms of controversial conflicts:

"Although this unit has a high potential for timber production, there could be major conflicts with recreation values... experts state that there is a good possibility for a large scale operation..." at the old Flagstaff mine. "The Karta River has long been recognized as an outstanding area with many complex and conflicting values. Economic values are high in fisheries, timber and possibly minerals with a potential for tourism. Non-economic values are also high with the sports fishery, wildlife and historic aspects. This unit will require more information and a detailed study of use alternatives and consequences to meet contract commitments to the Ketchikan Pulp Company to provide for orderly transportation systems and for uses in adjacent areas."

The management objective for the area is to "Maintain the recreation, aesthetic and fisheries values of this lake and stream system." Management prescriptions in the DLUP call for an IDT and public involvement process to develop a management plan for the area (described below). Prior to implementation of such a plan the area would be managed to maintain the existing character of the stream and lake system, including a moratorium on timber cutting within the drainage except for stream clearing, trail maintenance, and firewood cutting. Once the plan is implemented, logging camps and log storage sites "will be directed away from the mouth of the river." The DLUP also calls for consideration of "total and partial wilderness as alternatives in subsequent planning."

(FS,1, p. T-374)

The Klawock Mountains MU, L-9, overlaps with the SEACC Watershed proposal at Black Bear Lake. The DLUP proposes to "Manage scenic qualities and recreation opportunities in an alpine roadless setting." Management prescriptions are:

- "1. Determine the desirability for Scenic Area Classification.
- "2. Maintain the recreation cabin on Black Bear Lake.
- "3. Consider total and partial wilderness as alternatives in subsequent planning."

(FS,1, p. T-370)

The Ketchikan Area office is presently conducting a public involvement planning process for the "Karta Planning Unit." This PU encompasses the Karta drainage, the Klawock Mountains, the drainages west of the Klawock Mountains (Threemile Creek, Halfmile Creek, and Black Bear Creek) plus the eastern branch of the Steelhead Creek drainage. This represents a swath of land bounded on the east by Kasaan Bay, on the west by Big Salt Lake, Klawak Lake and the town of Klawak, on the south by the Maybeso Creek drainage, and on the north by the Thorne River and Paul Young Creek drainages.

In December, 1975 the Ketchikan Area sent to interested members of the public a short document entitled Karta Planning Unit, Ketchikan Area Goals. This document was intended to briefly describe the "resource situation" in the PU and the present tentative goals for management of the PU. Public comment was requested as part of the planning process currently underway. The following goals, excerpted from the December document, are therefore only tentative and subject to adjustment according to public input (A draft EIS for the Karta Unit plan is scheduled to be released in spring of 1976.) :

## WILDLIFE: KARTA

"Big game species include blacktail deer, black bear, and wolf. There is an abundant supply of fur bearers which include beaver, otter, marten, mink, and weasel." (FS,2)

Alaska's Wildlife and Habitat lists Salmon Lake as a fall and spring use area for trumpeter swans. (ADF&G,16) Robert Baade, then of the ADF&G Sport Fish Division stated in a 1973 memorandum: "The lakes have good beds of nuphar in the shallow areas and there is enough Ceratophyllum and Vallisnaria to host a wintering trumpeter swan." (ADF&G,8) In a letter to J.S. Watson, Forest Supervisor of the Ketchikan Area, Dixie Baade stated that wintering trumpeter swans "are found on the lakes and the streams between the lakes and between the lake and saltwater." (Baade, 1)

During a 1973 survey of the Karta River, ADF&G field personnel made the following observation: "More than 50 common Merganser were seen fishing on the river every day. This is the heaviest concentration I have seen anyplace and could be of some consequence." (ADF&G,15)

## MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS: KARTA

SEACC-

The Southeast Alaska Conservation Council has proposed the area outlined on the Appendix map be designated the Karta Watershed Area. This proposal was submitted to the Forest Service on April 25, 1975 as part of the SEACC comments on the Tongass DLUP. A "Watershed Area" was defined as an area that could be managed similarly to either a Wilderness Area or a Roadless Recreation Area. The primary intent was to protect the natural values as "an integrated ecosystem" in and of itself (SEACC,1)

TCS-

On March 16, 1970 the Tongass Conservation Society issued a press release announcing four wilderness and recreation area proposals for the Tongass Forest. One of them was the proposal that "the entire Karta River drainage, including Salmon Lake and Anderson Creek, and high country surrounding the basin" be designated the Karta River Recreational Study Area. (TCS,2)

AWC-

In March, 1970 Celia Hunter, chairperson of the Alaska Wilderness Council, issued a press release announcing 5 "priority areas" for protective classification in southeast Alaska. One of these was the "Prince of Wales wilderness and recreation complex, encompassing a unique canoe area from Barnes Lake to Thorne River; the finest Steelhead fishing in Southeast Alaska at Karta River, as well as the productive Salmon Lake watershed; and a mountainous lake district in the vicinity of Keegan Lake and Eudora mountain . . . Miss Hunter emphasized that these proposals include a variety of classifications in addition to wilderness, and that it was not the intent of the group to interfere with traditional access and established uses of these areas for hunting, cabin use, and camping. Rather, she said, it was their intent to preserve the surroundings which make such uses so attractive."

As chairperson of the Alaska Wilderness Council, Ms. Hunter "was acting as spokesman for five Southeastern organizations; Southeastern Alaska Mountaineering Association, The Tongass Conservation Society of Ketchikan, The Juneau Group and the Sitka Group of the Alaska Chapter Sierra Club, and the Sitka Conservation Society." (AWC,1)

1974 (to May 6)	<u>#Parties</u>	<u>#People</u>	<u>Man Days Use</u>
Karta Lake	14	57	---
Karta River	18	66	---
McGivery Creek	1	4	---
Salmon Lake	1	4	---

"There is other use made of this area by persons going in for day use only and some that stay overnight on saltwater in their boats. We have no records of this type of use."

(FS,5)

" 1969 recorded use on 3 recreation cabins in the area reached 1126 man days. " (FS,6) The Tongass DLUP records similar use figures for 1972 in the Karta drainage: "The 1972 visitor use at three of these cabins totaled 1,836 man-days." (FS,1,p. T-373) This statement contradicts the data from FS,5 above.

ADF&G survey report remarks that the cabin on Black Bear Lake recieves limited use, usually 4-5 parties of people a year. "Season is limited due to late breakup." (ADF&G,13)

Survey reports state that the Karta Lake and River system recieves almost continuous use in the summer. However, fishing pressure is relatively light, since only a few people at a time visit the area. (ADF&G, 14 & 15) Robert Baade of the ADF&G Sport Fish Division in Ketchikan has stated that "A sport fishery on the steelhead and other trout has been steadily increasing over the past 20 years and it is not unusual to find up to 15 anglers on the river of a weekend." (ADF&G,8)

The Forest Service reports that "Utilization of the wildlife in the area has historically been light due to limited access and the small number of people who live in the area." (FS,2)

## RECREATION: Karta

"The Karta River System . . . is one of the highest used and favored recreation areas on the Forest." "Outstanding fishing exists along with other recreation opportunities. The Klawock Mountain range is considered one of the more scenic areas on Prince of Wales Island." "Existing recreation use in the Karta River system . . . has both local and national significance." (FS,2) "The sportfishing here is perhaps the best known in Southeast Alaska, and certainly unequalled on Prince of Wales." (FS, 3) "Anglers from all over the United States come to fish for these trout." (ADF&G, cited in FS, 3)

The Karta watershed is accessible by float plane to Salmon Lake, Karta Lake or Karta Bay. It is also accessible by boat. "Good anchorage in 10 to 12 fathoms is found at the head of the bay. Anchor off the beach near the start of the Forest Service trail, which is marked by a sign." (ADF&G, 9)

"The Karta system provides excellent fishing throughout, with a variety of different fishing waters all connected. Most noted is Salmon Lake, the northern shore of which can be walked via a Forest Service trail extending from the outlet to Anderson Creek. The water close to shore is deep enough to allow spin casting. The mouths of both Anderson and McGilverly creeks may provide good cutthroat and Dolly Varden fishing. Observations of McGilverly Creek showed good size cutthroat and Dollys approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile up the creek. The outlet of Salmon Lake proved to be another spot where fishing success was assured. At the time of our survey (September 15, 1973) silver salmon were present.

"From Salmon Lake the outlet may be traveled by boat to gain passage to Karta Lake. The connecting river level may vary considerably. At times of low water one may have to wade the boat through shallows.

"Karta Lake in contrast to Salmon Lake is a much shallower body of water with a greater percentage of surface water covered by lily pads. The north shore of Karta Lake has an excellent Forest Service trail. Lily pads will make shore fishing difficult." (ADF&G,1)

The ADF&G field survey summary sheet for Karta Lake remarks, "Scenery, fishing, hiking, and hunting all potentially excellent. Deer, bear, and ducks in the area . . . An old abandoned road to a mine up Flagstaff Creek may be of interest." (ADF&G,14)

"Karta River is paralleled its entire length by an excellent trail, which leads to a limited number of fishing holes. The first  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of river from the outlet of Karta Lake is a series of falls and rapids. The stream flow for most of its length is swift becoming torrential. One of the best pools in the entire course of the river is located at the base of the falls. Over 50 salmon were observed in this pool. Other excellent pools exist near the mouth of the river.

"Nearby mountains add to the visual quality of Salmon Lake. The Karta River when containing salmon, abounds with hundreds of screaming gulls, and mixed with an occasional bear it becomes an impressive sight.

"The Forest Service has strategically located cabins at McGilverly Creek, the northern shore of Salmon Lake, at the outlet of Karta Lake, and at the mouth of the Karta River. Such locationing helps provide shelter in proximity to good fishing spots and helps to utilize the Karta system as a unit.

11. Location: 55° 30'N, 132° 49'W (on divide between Harris and Maybeso Creeks; outside of proposed Watershed Area)  
 Minerals: Silver, Gold, Copper, Lead, Zinc  
Claims Owners Last recorded assessment work  
 Commander Group (Flora, Nellie, G.W. Gervais &  
 Commander, Summit, Red Jacket) Wm. Crowell 1954  
 (1900)  
 Relocated claims (1908) G.W. Gervais 1955  
 ? (1947) Lucky Nell Mng. Co. 1956  
 Lucky Nell #1 & #2 (1953) James E. Matuska, 1974  
 641 W. Ewing St.  
 Seattle, Wa. 98119  
 References: USGS Bulletins - 259, p. 66; 284, p. 42; 314-C, p. 62; 347, pp. 162-163; 592-B, p. 79; 692-B, p. 88
12. Location: 55° 31'N, 132° 40'W (SW side of Granite Mtn.)  
 Minerals: Silver  
 Claims: Buckhorn group (9 claims) (1908)  
 Owner: ?  
 Last recorded assessment work: none recorded  
 References: USGS Bulletins - 284, p. 42; 347, p. 165
13. Location: 55° 31'N, 132° 40'W (SW side of Granite Mtn.)  
 Minerals: Silver  
 Claims: Lucky Find (4 claims), Lucky Jim groups (1908?)  
 Owner: ?  
 Last recorded assessment work: none recorded  
 References: USGS Bulletin 347, p. 165
14. Location: 55° 30'N, 132° 40'W (SE of Granite Mtn.)  
 Minerals: Silver  
 Claims: Clipper (3 claims), Cutter groups (2 claims) (1908?)  
 Owner: ?  
 Last recorded assessment work: none recorded  
 References: USGS Bulletins 284, p. 42; 347, p. 165
15. Location: 55° 31'N, 132° 40'W (Flagstaff Mine, E. side of Granite Mtn.)  
 Minerals: Silver, Gold, Copper, Lead  
Claims Owners Last recorded assessment work  
 Treasure Mine (1900) Anton Diminue 1957  
 Flagstaff Group (8 claims) (1912) Tom Stevens 1958 (relocation by  
 Walter Mills, 7/1/58)  
 Flagstaff Group (1938) Tom Stevens, Mrs. B. Arnett 1959  
 Flagstaff #1-2, Millsite (1955) Bina Arnett  
 References: USGS Bulletins - 284, pp. 41-42; 314-C, p. 62; 347, pp. 164-165; 642-B, p. 80; 662-B, p. 65; 917-A, pp. 21-22; 926-A, pp. 19-20; 933-A, pp. 18-19, 963-A, pp. 10-13



## MINERALS &amp; MINES: KARTA

"The Karta area . . . is known to be one of the more mineralized areas on the forest ." (FS,2) "Mining activity has been conducted here in the past, and the Flagstaff mine above Karta Lake [see Appendix map] was extensively developed in the period between 1931 and 1941. An 1800 foot aerial tramway and a truck road to Karta Bay was used to move the gold-bearing ore to saltwater. The mine is closed; however, experts state that there is a good possibility for a large-scale operation remaining at the site." (FS,1, p. T-373)

There are several mining claims within or very near the proposed Karta Watershed Area. None are patented claims. All claims in or near the area are recorded below (refer to Appendix map by claim location numbers):

1. Location: 55°36' N, 132°33'W (1½ miles NW of Mound Point, above Paul Young Creek; outside of proposed Karta Watershed Area)  
 Minerals: Copper, S ?  
 Claims: Copper Cane (1957)  
           Copper Cane #2 (1958)  
 Last recorded assessment work: 1958, trail work  
 Owners: W. B. Young, St.  
           Walter Young, Jr.  
           Edward Young, Sr.  
           Edward Young, Jr.  
 References: U.S.G.S. Bulletin 1108-B, p. 34
  2. Location: 55°38'N, 132°40'W (N of Salmon Lake, on Paul Young Creek; outside of proposed Karta Watershed Area)  
 Minerals: Copper  

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Owners</u>	<u>Last recorded assessment work</u>
Anna #1 Code Clm. (1954)	Warren C. Pellett	none recorded
Rooster #1 - #14 (1972)	Alcan Explor., Inc.	none recorded, claims staked 1972 by David McCrillis
  3. Location: on Paul Young Creek, below Rush Peak; outside of proposed Karta Watershed Area  
 Minerals: Copper (?)  

<u>Claims</u>	<u>Owners</u>	<u>Last recorded assessment work</u>
Scout #1 - #240 (1968)	Humble Oil & Refining Co.	1970
Scout #241-276 (1969)	" " " " "	none recorded
Scout #277 - #298 (1969)	David McCrillis	none recorded
- The Humble Oil claims were originally staked by David McCrillis and were deeded to Humble Oil from McCrillis on 9/4/69.
4. Location: 55°35'N, 132°52'W (between Andersen Creek and Rio Beaver drainages)  
 Minerals: Copper (?), Iron (?)  
 Claims: Ace # 1-2-3 (1964)  
 Owner: Paul S. Pieper  
 Last recorded assessment work: none recorded

<u>Organism</u>	<u>Anderson Creek</u>	<u>Karta River</u>	<u>MiGilvery Creek</u>
Insecta			
Ephemerelellidae			
<u>Ephemereella (Drunella) grandis</u>		2	
<u>Ephemereella (Serrat ella) sp.</u>			1
Plecoptera			
Nemouridae			
<u>Nemoura sp.</u>	1		
Chloroperlidae			
<u>Alloperta sp.</u>	2	9	1
Trichoptera			
Hydropsychidae			
<u>Cheumatopsyche sp.</u>		1	
Limnephilidae			3
<u>Pycnopsyche sp.</u>		28	
Diptera			
Tipulidae			
<u>Eriocera spinosa</u>	1		
Chironomidae	1	1	
Pelecypoda		27	
No. Samples	N=2	N=2	N=2
Density organisms/square ft.	8	35.5	8.5
No. of Species	10+	12+	6+

(ADF&amp;G,1)

Black Bear Lake was planted with 5,000 eyed rainbow trout eggs on July 23, 1956. Since 1958 the sport fishing for rainbows has been good. (ADF&G,12) ADF&G field personnel caught 3 rainbows on August 30, 1973 in Black Bear Lake. Their lengths and ages were: 24 cm, 3+ years, 32 cm, 4+ years, 39.5 cm, 5+years.

Zooplankton sampling on August 31, 1973 resulted in the following determinations of density and composition:

<u>Organism</u>	<u>Density (#/m<sup>2</sup>)</u>
Rotifera	
<u>Kellicottia</u>	27,200
<u>Conochilus</u>	50,300
Cladocera	
<u>Bosmina</u>	5,300
Copepoda	
Calanoida	20,700
Cyclopoida	2,900
Nauplii	1,200

(ADF&amp;G,1)

"The runs of fish in the river supported the indian [sic] village of Kasaan. Subsequently a cannery was built there to harvest this run - which it decimated as in every instance." (ADF&G,7)

"The system once supported a grand sockeye run which is now much depleted." (ADF&G,8)

The temperature of the Karta River was found to be 60°-61° F. when measured in 1951. (ADF&G,9)

"The system seems to be more fertile than most resulting in noticeably greater invertebrate populations including scuds. The lakes have good beds of nuphar in the shallow areas and there is enough Ceratophyllum and Vallisnaria to host a wintering trumpeter swan. There is no industrial use of the water at present or pollution as yet."

Zooplankton/sampling on September 15, 1973 in Karta Lake revealed the fertility of the lake. Densities observed were as follows:

<u>Organism</u>	<u>Density (#/m<sup>2</sup>)</u>
Copepoda	
Cyclopoida	26,000
Nauplii	21,900
Cladocera	
Bosminidae	62,700
Daphnidae	4,100
Rotifera	
<u>Kellicottia</u>	6,500
<u>Keratella</u>	1,200
<u>Polyarthra</u>	600

Aquatic organisms collected at various depths in Salmon and Karta Lakes were as follows:

<u>Organism</u>	<u>Salmon Lake</u>			<u>Karta Lake</u>	
	<u>0-10m</u>	<u>11-20m</u>	<u>20-30m</u>	<u>0-10m</u>	<u>11-21m</u>
Oligochaeta	8	5	14	11	23
Hirudinea	1			2	
Amphipoda	11			10	
Acarina	3			1	
Insecta					
Trichoptera					
<u>Rhyacophila</u> sp.	1				
<u>Oecetis</u> sp.	2				

## FISH: KARTA

"The Karta River drainage has historically been one of the most important salmon streams in southeastern Alaska." "Karta River is one of the best known steelhead streams in Southeast Alaska. Anglers from all over the United States come to fish for these trout." (ADF&G, cited in FS,3)

"The sportfishing here is perhaps the best known in Southeast Alaska, and certainly unequalled on Prince of Wales." (FS,3)

The Karta watershed is on 3 ADF&G top priority lists: it is one of the 4 best sport fishing areas in the former South Tongass Forest (the 4 are Naha, Karta, Sarkar, Sweetwater-Thorne) (ADF&G,2); it is one of 30 watersheds in southeast Alaska that have been proposed by ADF&G since 1961 for management as "natural areas" (ADF&G,3); and it is one of 18 "quality fishing waters" in southeast Alaska proposed by the Sport Fish Division in 1972 for protection as undeveloped areas. (ADF&G,4).

"Species of fish entering the sport catch are rainbow, steelhead, cutthroat, and dolly varden trout as well as coho, pink, chum and sockeye salmon. Excellent spawning grounds for these species are available throughout the system. They are in the main river and the streams tributary to it and the lakes. . .

"The numbers of fish in the system upon which the sport fishery flourishes are considerable. A minimal estimate of the present runs 1969 would be 2,000 steelhead, 150,000 dolly varden, 5,000 coho salmon, 35,000 pink salmon, 10,000 sockeye salmon and 25,000 chum salmon. The resident rainbow and cutthroat trout are at maximum levels."

"Karta River is one of the best known steelhead streams in Southeast Alaska. Anglers from all over the United States come to fish for these trout. The summer fishery on resident trout and migratory fish is without equal. The coho fishery is excellent and defies adequate description."

(ADF&G,5)

The Karta watershed is "one of the few systems with steelhead available during the fall and winter." (ADF&G,4)

"The following is sixteen years of escapement data taken from various sources including the F.R.I. stream catalog, F.R.I. stream surveys, U.S.F.W.S. stream surveys and A.D.F.G. stream surveys.

## DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION: KARTA

The Karta watershed lies in central Prince of Wales Island, approximately 40 miles northwest of Ketchikan. Its mouth, Karta Bay, is in the head of Kasaan Bay. Just east of Karta Bay, on the Kasaan Peninsula, is the former native village of Kasaan. Klawock is 8 miles west of the area and Hollis is 3 miles to the south. The area lies in ADF&G GMU #2. The proposed Karta Watershed Area (see Management Proposals, SEACC) encompasses most of FS MVL-11 and a portion of L-9.

The proposed Karta Watershed Area is approximately 41,000 acres in size, including the 1,255 acres of Salmon Lake, the 210 acres of Little Salmon (Karta) Lake and the 232 acres of Black Bear Lake. (Lake acreages from ADF&G, 1) The area encompasses all tributaries to the Karta River, plus Black Bear Lake in the Klawock Mountains.

The Karta Bay area was extensively burned over in a forest fire around the turn of the century. "It is now covered with second growth, spruce and hemlock roughly 60 feet tall, unmerchantable at this time." (TCS,1) The Karta River extends only the short distance between Karta Bay and Salmon and Little Salmon (Karta) Lakes. "Throughout its course, its banks are populated by an open-canopy spruce-hemlock forest with a moderate understory of alders and berry bushes. The downstream section follows through low hills to the tidal flats of Karta Bay." (ADF&G,1)

"Karta Lake in contrast to Salmon Lake is a much shallower body of water with a greater percentage of surface water covered by lily pads." (ADF&G,1) Immediately south of Karta Lake is the 3 mile long, glacially carved Flagstaff Creek valley. "This valley contains commercial timber on both the valley floor and the steep sides. Almost the entire drainage is in view of the lake with the alpine ridges extending above timber line to approximately 3,000 feet. At the head waters of Flagstaff Creek on the right side is Granite Mt., elevation 3,445 feet and its associated ridges that contain a few small scattered perminate [sic] snowbanks throughout the summer. The north face of Granite Mountain contains some commercial timber and is the dominating view looking from Karta Lake." (TCS,1)

"From Salmon Lake is seen the head of McGilviry [sic] Creek and the Pin Peak ridge rising from 2300' elevation to 3866' elevation." (TCS,1) "Nearby mountains add to the visual quality of Salmon Lake. The Karta River when containing salmon, abounds with hundreds of screaming gulls, and mixed with an occasional bear it becomes an impressive sight." (ADF&G,1)

Salmon Lake is fed by McGilviry and Andersen Creeks. The McGilviry Creek valley is "a glaciated "U"-shaped valley. The valley floor is approximately 1 mile wide in the lower reaches and the stream gradient [sic] [is] relatively flat, rising only 200' in the first 3 miles. The slopes of McGilviry [sic] Creek contain many muskegs and scrub timber, spotted with small patches of commercial timber." (TCS,1)

"The second major drainage emptying into Salmon Lake is Anderson [sic] Creek. This stream follows for the first 3 miles from the mouth of the upper end of Salmon Lake a wide flat bottom glacially formed valley approximately 1 mile wide at the bottom with steep side slopes." This valley contains "numerous muskegs and scrub-timber areas. There is a heavily timbered slope on the north side of Anderson Creek that dominates Salmon Lake. This slope further down drops steeply off directly into Salmon Lake along its north shore line.

"At approximately 3 miles from the mouth, Anderson [sic] Creek enters a relatively narrow glacially formed canyon approximately 3 miles long." It is here that Andersen Creek originates as a long muskeg lake. "Beyond this lake, elevation 390' above sea

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